

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 6.

JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

NO. 11.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND
WEST STREETS.

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G. STEGE, N. REILING, JOS. HARTHAUSEN.

STEGE, REILING & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.

MARKET STREET.

North Side, between Second and Third Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. M.—Prompt attention to orders from the
country. sep 12 1863-11.

W. C. ADAMS, B. BUEHNER.

ADAMS & BUEHNER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING POLICE CLAIMS.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Office—North east corner McDonald and
West streets. March 14, 1863

TRACEWELL & KEAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THE undersigned will hereafter practice

in the Circuit Court of Dubois County

and in their office.

WILLIAM TRACEWELL,

SAMUEL KEAN.

March 14, 1863

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business

entrusted to him in any of the courts

of Dubois county. Office at the corner of

McDonald and — streets. mar12

JAMES BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,

Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

BAKE & BECKETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and

Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-
tention paid to collections. June 20.

George P. Deversce,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ROME, IND.

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Du-

bois and Crawford counties, and give

prompt attention to all business entrusted to

him. Jan. 23, '61.

J. T. Deversce,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all business

entrusted to his care in Pike and

adjoining counties. Nov. 2.

R. BECK,

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.

WOULD respectfully inform

the public that they have a

large and splendid assortment

of Boots and Shoes on hand,

which they will sell as cheap as can be done

anywhere, and will warrant all their work.

Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

Joseph Truxler,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

HARNESS AND SADDLES,

Corner East Main and McDonald Streets,

JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-

bois county and vicinity for their past

patronage, and solicits a continuance and

extension of the same, feeling confident that

he can make it to the interest of persons in

want of any thing in his line to deal with

him, as his motto is "small profits and quick

sales." [Nov 15, '62.]

"Money for your Rags!!!"

SAVE EM! SAVE EM! SAVE EM!

WE will pay three cents a pound cash

for good, clean cotton rags delivered

at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Jasper, January 24, 1863.

[From the State Sentinel.]

Annual Report of the Auditor of State.

We have been favored with a copy of the
annual report of the Auditor of State, ex-
hibiting the receipts and expenditures of the
Treasury Department, for the year ending
October 31, 1863, together with such gen-
eral remarks upon the condition of the finan-
ces of the State as may be worthy the at-
tention of its citizens.

We copy as follows from the report of
the Auditor of State.

GENERAL REMARKS.

By the message of the Governor of this
State, delivered to the Legislature at its last
session, it would appear that the United
States stood indebted to the State of Indi-
ana, on the first of January, A. D. 1863,
for balance of money advanced the Gen-
eral Government, to aid her in the prosecu-
tion of war, in the sum of \$359,634 75;
which, to this date, stands in the same con-
dition, so far as this office is advised.

CONDITION OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE STATE.

This office opened a correspondence with
the proper department of the United States
Government for the purpose of having this
claim adjusted and the money paid into the
Treasury of the State, where all moneys
due the State properly belong. That cor-
respondence was fully and promptly respond-
ed to by the Third Auditor of the Treasury
Department at Washington, giving a state-
ment of the accounts between the General
Government and the State; from which it
appears that the government stands indebt-
ed—upon the amount thus stated—to the
State of Indiana, in the sum of \$359,634 75.

This statement, however, does not charge
the State with the direct tax assessed against
her for the year 1861, levied as the portion
of Indiana to aid in the prosecution of the
war, amounting to the sum of \$769,444 08.

This amount placed to the credit of the
United States, would leave a balance due to
the State of only \$226,017 72, instead of the
sum of \$359,634 75, as stated in the Gov-
ernor's message, showing a discrepancy of
the sum of \$133,617 03, against the State.

This difference of accounts, as appears from
the two statements, this office has as yet no
means by which to furnish any satisfactory
explanation. There is one error or misun-

derstanding manifest, to wit: the United
States charged the State with \$450,000
treasury notes. Mr. Lange, late Auditor of
State, in his last report, admits the receipt
of said \$450,000 in treasury notes from the
government, but in said report gives credit
only for \$132,639 30 as received of her.

How this occurred is stated in said Auditor's
report, to wit: that the \$432,639 30 are the
proceeds of said \$450,000 of treasury notes
so received from the United States. Why
such sacrifice, or the necessity for it, is in
no wise accounted for.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury De-
partment of the United States, in his letter
to this office, thus refers to the claim of the
State on file in his office, and says "an ex-
amination of the papers in support of the
claim, has been made in this office, but it
has not yet been reported to the Second
Comptroller, for the reason that the State
authorities have not furnished the additional
information asked for by this office."

This office has not been advised of any rea-
son for their non-acceptance, other than
those given in the above extract from the
Third Auditor's letter. That letter, with
the correspondence had with His Excellen-
cy the Governor, and W. H. H. Terrell, his
Military Secretary, would imply that these
transactions have been mainly had between
the Treasury Department at Washington
and the Executive Department of this State,
without any authority known to our statutes,
placing this office in a condition to be un-
able furnish any satisfactory statement of the
amount or condition of this claim.

By the statutes of Indiana, G. & H. at
sec 2, on page 239, prescribing the duties
of Auditor of State, it is enacted that "he
shall keep and state all accounts between
the State of Indiana and the United States,
or any State or Territory, or any individual
or public officer of this State, indebted to the
State or intrusted with the collection, or
disbursement, or management of any mon-
ey, funds or interest arising therefrom, be-
longing to the State, of every character and
description whatever, when the same are
derivable from or payable into the State
Treasury." Reasonable diligence has been
made by this office to adjust and have settled

this claim in obedience to the duty imposed
by the law above quoted, but thus far such
efforts have been fruitless and unavailing.

This office would earnestly call to its aid
the assistance of the Governor, and any in-
formation which he may be able to furnish
leading to an adjustment and payment of
this claim, would be kindly received.

Circumstances, growing out of the legis-
lation of the last few years, have, in many
instances of public interest, produced un-
usual embarrassment in the administration of
the affairs of this office. The treasury law
and the embezzlement law were both en-
acted with the intention and design to re-
strict and limit all disbursement of the officers
having the control of the funds belonging
to the State, to a rigid compliance with the
laws regulating the disbursement of such
funds. These laws, at the time of their en-
actment, were wholesome and necessary,
and still more so now than ever, when pecu-
lation and corruption have become so no-
torious in all departments of life, and espe-
cially so among public officials.

THE TWO MILLION WAR LOAN.

By the legislation of 1861, the taxes which
had been previously assessed and set apart
as a special and distinct fund to accomplish
the ultimate extinction of the funded debt
of the State, was, by the law authorizing
the loan of two millions of dollars, diverted
from the original purpose, and appropriated
to extinguishment of the new debt by that
law authorized to be contracted.

There is no law providing a fund for the
payment of the funded debt, until this newly
created debt of two millions shall have been
paid—except that provision of the law where-
by the State Debt Sinking Fund Commis-
sioners are required to apply all the money
in the Treasury not appropriated, in the pur-
chase of the stocks of the State, when the
war loan bonds cannot be purchased "on
reasonable terms."

REMARKS UPON THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE—REASONS WHY IT WAS NOT PAID.

The interest on the funded debt of the
State is not a separate item of indebtedness,
known to the law in such manner as would
allow the Commissioners of the State Debt
Sinking Fund to pay the same.

So much solicitude was felt upon this
subject, and such opposite views entertain-
ed as to the power of the Officers of State,
to pay the interest on the funded debt of the
State, this office entertaining the opinion
that there was no law authorizing the issue of
a warrant upon the Treasury for its payment
with the deepest regret that the fair honor
of Indiana should be tarnished by an appar-
ent repudiation of her plighted faith, chose
to maintain what it conceived to be the law
fixed by the legislature for its government,
and refused to issue warrants for such pur-
pose. This refusal equalled an action
in the Marion Circuit Court to compel the
issue of such warrant from this office for the
payment of the interest on the funded debt
of the State. Upon appeal from said Court
to the Supreme Court of the State this office
was sustained in its views, which opinion
will be seen at full length in Vol. 20 Indi-
ana Reports, and as these decisions (as there
are two) fully explain the causes which led
to the litigation, I make them a part of this
report.

[Here follows the opinions of the Court,
which on account of their length we omit.]
UNLIQUIDATED CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE.

It is to be regretted the old creditors of
the State, the holders of the funded debt,
who, when the State was burdened by a debt
upon which she was unable to pay the in-
terest, came forward to relieve her from the
foul stain of repudiation, to which she seem-
ed inevitably driven, and made sacrifices
which enabled the State to maintain her
stand along side her sister States, should
now be put off, and all the available re-
venues of the State applied first to the extin-
guishment of a newly contracted debt.

THE ARSENAL.

The Arsenal, which appears from various
sources to have been the offspring of the
\$500,000 appropriation made by the Legis-
lature at its special session in 1861, for the
purpose of supplying arms and munitions of
war, seems to have acquired a status owing
no responsibility to the authority of the
State. No reports of either receipts or ex-
penditures, or of the operations of the same,
have been made to this department since
the adjournment of the last Legislature.

This department would respectfully re-
quest your Excellency, to whose manage-

ment that fund was entrusted, to furnish the
necessary information, so that an adjust-
ment of the interest of the State (if any,) in
the Arsenal may be had, and relieve the
public anxiety in relation thereto.

CONTINGENT FUND.

The Legislative Acts of Special Session
1861 page 5 by an act approved May 6
1861, appropriated \$100,000 as a military
contingent fund, providing "that the same
should be drawn on the order of the Gov-
ernor, specifying the articles and from whom
purchased, the services rendered and by
whom," etc. Afterwards, by the first sec-
tion of an act approved May 31, 1861. (Acts
of Special Session 1861, page 3,) the Legis-
lature appropriated \$1,000,000 for military
purposes, and by the same act created an
auditing committee to supervise its ex-
penditure. The act provided that "the Auditor
of State is expressly prohibited from paying
any claim, of any description whatever, ex-
cept for legislative expenses, out of the ap-
propriation made in the first section of the
act, until said claim has been audited and
certified by said committee, or a majority of
them."

In the report of your Excellency to the
Legislature of 1863, dated January 20, 1863,
showing the disposition of the military con-
tingent fund I find the following:

"On the 1st day of June, 1861, in answer
to a resolution of the Senate, inquiring what
disbursements have been made under the
military contingent fund, I reported to that
body that I had examined and passed vouch-
ers to the amount of \$133,177 78, for the
subsistence, clothing, equipment and trans-
portation of troops raised in this State for
State and Federal purposes, from which it
would appear, that the military contingent
fund was exhausted. This report was made
from my books, and not from those of the
Auditor of State. Some time afterward I
was notified by the Auditor of State, Mr.
Lange, that my statement that the fund was
exhausted was an error, inasmuch as the
vouchers composing the above amount of
\$133,177 78 had been by him charged to the
military and other proper funds, all of which
appears by an examination of his books,
excepting the sum of \$20,000 of which
sum I had drawn from the Treasury \$10,000
as the Governor of the State.

"Of this latter amount \$6,000 was paid to
John H. Vajen, as Quartermaster General
of the State, for which he properly account-
ed by filing in the Auditor's office vouchers
and receipts. The remaining \$4,000 I de-
posited in bank in my official character, for
a special purpose, but it not having been re-
quired, I returned the money to the Treas-
ury, with the interest which had accrued upon
it in bank. The sum of \$616 63, alluded
to in my former report as having been paid
for telegraphing, was paid by a check, and
turned out to have been charged to my pri-
vate account in bank, leaving the official
deposit of \$4,000 unbroken. This sum of
\$616 63 was repaid to me from the military
fund."

The first item in the report is "O. F.
Morton, \$10,000, May 4, 1861."

Your Excellency informed the Legisla-
ture on the first day of June, 1861, that you
had drawn from the appropriation of \$100,-
000 the sum of \$133,177 78, and this was
the day after the approval of the act creat-
ing the military fund.

Your Excellency also shows, by your con-
tingent fund report, that you had, up to its
date, expended between the 4th of May,
1861, and the date of the report, the sum of
\$54,202 90. It is also known to your Ex-
cellency that since the present incumbent
has been in office you have drawn from the
contingent fund an amount which added to
said \$54,202 90, makes very nearly \$100,-
000.

This statement of facts shows the account
of your Excellency with the contingent fund
to be in a condition that does the State
Treasury, or your Excellency, great injus-
tice, and I call your attention to it for ad-
justment.

On the 31st of May, 1861, your Ex-
cellency had drawn from the contingent fund
about \$133,177 78. The appropriation was
\$100,000, and at that time the military fund
did not exist, so that the contingent fund
was not only exhausted, but your Excellency
had overdrawn it, without appropriation, to
the extent shown.

As the act creating the military fund ex-
pressly prohibits the payment of any claim
therefrom until it had been audited by the

Military Auditing Committee, the Auditor of
State had no power to charge what had
been drawn from the contingent fund to the
military fund. The contingent fund was,
by the Legislature, placed under the control
of your Excellency, while the military fund
was exclusively under the control of the
Legislature; consequently the Auditor
of State could not, after your Excellency
had not only exhausted, but overdrawn the
contingent fund, charge up the amount of
your Excellency's warrants to the military
fund, so as to leave the contingent fund un-
touched.

This will appear the more manifest to
your Excellency by reference to the date of
approval of the two acts. The act creating
the contingent fund having been approved
May 6, 1861, and the military fund act May
31, 1861, as stated.

Your Excellency's report of June 1, 1861,
showing that what you had then expended
was before the creation of the military fund,
and as each sum drawn from the Treasury
must be charged to some fund at the
time it is drawn, and in accordance with
appropriations made by the Legislature, the
amount drawn prior to the 31st of May,
1861, must have been charged to some other
fund than the military fund, as it did not
then exist, and could not afterwards, with-
out Legislative authority, be changed to
another fund.

In conclusion I would call your Excellen-
cy's attention to the fact that the Legisla-
ture, by an act approved May 4, 1861, (Acts
of Special Session, p. 15,) ratified a loan by
the Indianapolis Branch of the Bank of the
State of Indiana to your Excellency and
the other State officers of the sum of \$25,-
000, and directed that the same should be
paid out of your Excellency's contingent
fund.

From an examination of your Excellen-
cy's report to the Legislature of 1863, I do
not find that you have charged yourself
with that sum, and when thus charged it
will be perceived by your Excellency that,
conceding that Mr. Lange was correct in
making the transfer he did of your warrants
to the military fund your Excellency has,
commencing May 4, 1861, drawn from the
Treasury, as from the contingent fund,
considerably over the sum of \$100,000.

In concluding this subject, I will remark
that, if the sum of \$133,177 78 drawn from
the Treasury by your Excellency prior to
June 1, 1861, was not by the authority of
the act creating a contingent fund, I will be
gratified if your Excellency will refer me to
the legislation by virtue of which the war-
rants of your Excellency were drawn and
paid.

THE DANGER AHEAD.—We are again in-
formed by citizens of the lower counties of
Kentucky that powder, lead, shot, and per-
cussion caps, in large quantities, are going
through all the towns in that region. All
know that that region has been and is the
hot-bed of secession in Kentucky, and it is
easy to understand that the ammunition is
going into the hands of rebels whom we on
the borders will be called on to fight the
coming summer.—(N. A. Ledger.)

WE see by the New York papers, that
the Tribune folks, who are handling the Cu-
stomer House so daintily, through fear of of-
fending some of their abolition friends im-
plicated in the charges of robbing the coun-
try to aid the rebels, have caused the arrest
of a child only seven years old for attempt-
ing to purloin a few dollars from their mon-
ey draw. The child was sent to the Tombs,
while the Tribune asks for its fleeing friends
"a suspension of public opinion."

A man stole a boat loaded with corn
from the wharf last week, and taking it to
Newburg sold both corn and boat. He was
subsequently arrested, brought back to this
place and lodged in jail. It being ascer-
tained that he was a deserter from the 12th
Kentucky cavalry, he was taken in charge
by the military authorities and sent to Louis-
ville—Owensboro (Ky.) Monitor.

Three prisoners escaped from the
penitentiary at Jeffersonville last Tuesday
night. One of them, Forney, was fettered.
Thomas Rice, convicted in Spencer county,
and Robert G. H. Evans, convicted in Put-
nam county, the other two, have so far elud-
ed capture. They are desperate scoundrels.

Over 1000 negroes have already en-
listed in Tennessee. Enlistments in the
middle district are at the rate of 500 per week.